

The Bloomfield Citizen.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

Cuss Words at Trenton.

The Trenton news of last week shows how meagre are the resources of a printer's case. But there is a convenient little bit of metal known as a 3-em dash which is too useful to be neglected: "You — — —" is the empty apartment for each reader to garnish at his pleasure. It depends on how much cussing each reader is able to supply, and that in turn depends on his education in Jacksonian Democracy.

As the Scotch constable once reported concerning a very angry brother from the Land o' Cakes so may we report as to certain disappointed Democrats—"Aw, he didn't just swear at anything in particular; he just got out in the middle o' the road an' *swore at lairge!*"

There have been overburdened minds in the Democratic party of the State of New Jersey. Mr. Beckwith's has been rather the most of a trial to the 3-em dash. But, maybe, in the secret recesses of his own apartment Ex Gov. Leon Abbott swears a bit himself!

The Third Party's Career Analyzed.

"The existence of the Prohibition party complicates and renders difficult of solution almost every political problem including that of the liquor interest. In view of this fact it may well be asked, has it accomplished or can it accomplish any good thing as an offset? The following carefully prepared statement sent by Wm. W. Browning to the N. Y. Tribune will assist every thoughtful person to answer for himself:

The Prohibition party as a distinct political organization has been in existence for over fifteen years. Since its birth it has entered every Presidential race, and many State contests. The campaign of 1884 afforded it a peculiar opportunity to display its maximum strength. In many States, however, it failed to poll as large a vote relatively as in some previous year of its history. For instance:

State.	Year selected.	Per cent.	Per cent. in 1884.
Maine	1869	5	2
Massachusetts	1876	4.5	3.3
Rhode Island	1880	9	3
New York	1882	5.7	2
Pennsylvania	1875	2	1.5
Ohio	1873	2.2	1.2
Wisconsin	1881	8.5	2.4
Iowa	1877	4	0.5
Kansas	1874	2.5	1.7
California	1881	3.5	1.5

The greatest strength of the party was not manifested in those States where the most temperance legislation had been accomplished:

Year.	New York	Penn.	Ohio.	Non-Temperance States.	Per cent.	Per cent. in 1884.
1871	0.23	0.57	0.9	5	2	
1872	0.02	0.29	0.33	5.7	3.3	2.2
1873	1.49	2		9	3	
1875	0.23	0.16	0.24	1.2	0.5	0.5
1877	0.9			2.5	1.7	
1878		0.5	0.9	2.5	1.7	
1880	0.14	0.22	0.36	2.5	1.7	
1881	2.7	0.7	2.60	3.5	2.3	
1882	2	1.5	1.2	3.5	2.3	
1884				3.5	1.5	

It polled for its candidate St. John, in 1884, 1.5 per cent of the total vote. The highest percentage obtained in any one State was four in Michigan. The highest it has ever polled was 9 per cent in Rhode Island in 1880, and 8.5 in Wisconsin in 1881. The percentage has been exceeded by every unsuccessful party of the past, as will be shown by reference to the following table:

Year.	Party.	Candidate.	Per cent.
1832	Anti-Masonic	Wirt	2.6
1844	Liberty	Binney	2.2
1848	Free-Soil	Van Buren	10
1856	American	Fillmore	5
1880	Greenback	Weaver	3.3

The anti-Masonic and American parties were each strong enough to carry a State. The Liberty and Free-Soil parties, the latter especially, developed considerable strength in the North, but failed to secure an electoral vote. The Greenback party has polled 33 per cent of the vote of Maine, 45 of Massachusetts, 26 of Michigan, 20 of Kansas, and 15 of Pennsylvania and Iowa each.

The history of the successful parties presents a marked contrast. In the first year of existence they made the following record respectively: Democratic, 15 States, and 59 per cent of the popular vote; Whig, 9 States and 41 per cent of vote; Republican, 11 States and 33 per cent of vote.

Ever since the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, the great body of electors has been divided into two parties upon the question of its interpretation. The Federalists, the Whigs, and the Republicans have been the champions of centralization. The old Republicans, and their successors, the Democrats, have jealously guarded the

State rights doctrine. None of them was raised up to carry forward any particular reform and any has accomplished only such as have been consistent with its general policy above mentioned. No party has ever succeeded standing upon a platform less broad.

Therefore, the Prohibition party does not represent "the growth of a great moral idea." For its strength has greatly fluctuated in most if not all of the States. It has decreased in many States. It is weakest in those States where the temperance sentiment is the strongest. It is not destined to assume national proportions. For after a history of fifteen years and under circumstances peculiarly favorable, it has mustered a following considerably less than any political party of the past making pretensions to National importance. Its desideration does not involve a question of Constitutional interpretation, but one of a purely social nature, concerning which "nationalists" and "State rights men" might properly agree.

The Republican Primary.

Several lessons for the future guidance of the Republican Party of Bloomfield may be learned by a consideration of its last primary. When the time arrived for calling the meeting to order Dodd's Hall was so densely crowded that not even standing room was left. Not a few well known republicans, arriving a little late, were also unable to force an entrance, and after occupying such space as could be found upon the stairway till their patience was exhausted departed without having been able to cast their votes. Within the hall foul air and tobacco smoke rendered breathing uncomfortable if not dangerous; and had it not been that refraining from breathing would have been still more uncomfortable and dangerous many would have preferred the latter course.

It is clearly evident that if all present were republicans the next primary should be held in Library Hall; or if all the voters of the town intend becoming republicans the Park would be the best place; but if the meeting be held within doors it seems that it would not be too much to ask out of consideration for those who have any talk to do and those who do not smoke, and in view of the powerful tobacco indulged in by many, that the use of the weed should be dispensed with.

It having been reported that the democrats, prohibitionists, greenbackers, self-styled labor reformers and other dwellers outside the fold had declared their intention of assisting the republicans in the making up of their ticket, it was announced by the member of the County Committee, who called the meeting to order, that none but republicans would be allowed to vote; that the latter would be much pleased if their democratic brethren chose to support the ticket on election day, but that they felt perfectly competent to make it up without outside assistance. Mr. George Cook was made chairman and Mr. Westlake secretary, and business proceeded with.

A motion made by Mr. G. Lee Stout and warmly advocated by him and several other republicans, that \$250 for purpose of clearing the snow from sidewalks be placed on the ticket, developed the fact that the admission of outsiders to the primary was something that must be put a stop to for the future. These outsiders, resting under no sense of responsibility, were turbulent, noisy and impudent, obstructing and turning order into confusion. The sidewalk motion had a handsome republican majority in favor of it, but was completely snowed under by the votes of the outside contingent. The chairman and tellers, not being endowed with second sight, the meeting was obliged to submit to this impudence. The idea may have been good or may have been bad, but republicans only had a right at that time to pass judgment upon it.

The most amusing incident of the evening was the determination of Mr. Brady, lately a candidate on the labor ticket, to lend his assistance in conducting a republican primary. It was with no little difficulty that the chairman finally succeeded in silencing him.

Three tellers and three inspectors were appointed for the purpose of receiving and counting ballots. It was also announced that there was a penalty against those voting who were not republicans. This and three relentless inspectors prevented dishonest voting in large measure. A few republican votes were also unfortunately rejected. The result of the vote will be found in another column.

It was resolved by the republican leaders to prevent a recurrence of this unwarrented and bold-faced outside "participation" in republican primaries. Many democrats insisted at the last meeting that every voter who declared his intention of supporting the ticket made, had a right to vote at the making of it. It is perhaps needless to remark that the republican party is not sufficiently gullible to accept this absurd proposition.

The history of the Constitution in 1789, the great body of electors has been divided into two parties upon the question of its interpretation. The Federalists, the Whigs, and the Republicans have been the champions of centralization. The old Republicans, and their successors, the Democrats, have jealously guarded the

General Notes.

Hats are now made from wood pulp. Eight million umbrellas are annually made in the United States.

The City of Holyoke, Mass., is the largest paper manufacturing city in the world.

The Irazu volcano, Costa Rica, which has been considered extinct, recently began smoking.

Lake Ladoga is the largest lake in Europe. It is 120 miles long by 70 wide. Seventy rivers empty into the lake.

The Chinese have bored artesian wells for hundreds of years. They work very slowly, often taking two or three years to bore fifteen hundred feet.

The express business of this country, which is now an immense business, was started in 1839 by Wm. F. Hardin, who carried parcels between New York and Boston in a hand-bag.

Next year at the great National Exhibition to be held in Athens, the Olympic games are to be reproduced. They will take place at Olympia, near the city of Athens.

During the past ten years Florida has produced something less than 200,000,000 oranges, which is about equal to the number imported from abroad in the past year.

It is estimated that the United States produces 10,000,000 feet of lumber a year.

This is enough to load over 1,400,000 railroad cars, or load a train 8,500 miles long.

In North America there are annually trapped about 200,000 beaver skins, 100,000 buffalo, 60,000 red fox, 30,000 gray fox, 130,000 marten, 250,000 mink, 3,000,000 muskrat, 500,000 raccoon, 350,000 skunk.

A twelve-inch breech-loading rifle cannon was cast recently at the South Boston Iron Works. It weighed fifty-four tons, is thirty feet long, and required 265 pounds of powder to throw the projectile, which weighed 800 pounds.

Nepal is an independent kingdom in Hindostan, on the slopes of the Himalayas. It is 500 miles long by 100 wide, and contains 3,000,000 inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in agriculture. Mining is also of some importance.

The Prussian state railroads have for some time past employed women as guards at crossings. The work consists chiefly of the closing and opening of the bars and the lighting and sweeping of crossings, and the women in most cases are either the wives or widows of guards. Their pay is from twelve to twenty cents per day.

It happened in a hotel not far from the Treasury building. He was a man of serious intentions and numerous attentions, and she was rich and wedded. On Monday night he was there, and they sat in the hall under the stairway. It was a nook for lovers. There wasn't a soul in sight, and he thought his golden opportunity had arrived. Down he flopped on his knees and clasped her hand. "Dear one," he whispered, not very loud, but loud enough. "I have loved you with the whole strength, and ardor of a man's nature when it is roused by all that is good and lovely in woman, and I can no longer restrain my pent-up feelings. I must tell you what is in my heart and tell you that never yet has woman heard from my lips the secrets that are throbbing and—" Just then a rustle was heard on the stairs above them, and a card fastened to a thread swung down and dangled not two inches from the lover's nose. On it were these portentous words: "I am something of a liar myself." Then the awful truth flashed upon him, and he fled. As he went out of the door sixteen girls at the head of the stairs sent sixteen laughs out into the damp night air after him. He makes no love in a hotel now.

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